Open wide

Volunteers provide dentistry services for low-income families.

2

The sky is falling!

Politicians squabble about a war overseas; and a new disease threatens us.

But are things as bad as we're being told?



The littlest particle

University researchers are part of a big project to look at little things.

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UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

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The altered state of field research

Summer researchers dodge bears, side-step crevasses, long for indoor plumbing

By Sarah Boon

Except for the occasional bird bath, you haven't showered in six weeks. You've probably washed only socks and underwear since you arrived, and things are getting a bit rank.

Not only that, you're in bear country.

This lifestyle is a fact of life for many graduate students in the Department of Earth and Atmospheric Sciences who conduct summer field research in remote locations. And with that season approaching once again, some are prone to reflect on past experiences living where humans are the least popu-

lous species.

"I found everything a bit bewildering, especially driving. At the first flush toilet I saw, I giggled like a schoolgirl while I flushed it over and over."

Paul Glombick

"Polar bears were always in the back of my mind," said Trudy Wohlleben, who studies Arctic glaciers.

Paul Glombick, a geology student, was prepared for a bear encounter in the Yukon. "Helicopter pilots tell you horrific bear stories for the entire ride, before dropping you off in grizzly country," he said. But he met a black bear, instead. "It was snorting and drooling from the mouth, and came within three meters of us despite our yelling and throwing





U of A glaciologist Dave Lewis finds the isolation of his research absolute. Lewis and Rob Bingham, a grad student at the University of Glasgow, use a sled to cross a stream (lower left).

rocks. Luckily we had bear spray – my assistant sprayed it in the face while I stood frozen."

Other students have to watch out for the environment, not the wildlife. "2001 was my first glacier field season. Because I was unfamiliar with the ice surface, I stumbled into 23 crevasses," said Dave Lewis, a glaciologist. "The first one was the worst – I could feel my legs dangling in space. It definitely taught me to respect the ice, and to follow proper glacier travel techniques."

Many field camps are extremely isolated – if something goes wrong, help can't reach you right away. Michelle Hanson, a geomorphology student, recalls an incident in which her camp mates failed to return as planned at 7 p.m. "It was only my fourth day in the field, and I had no idea whether or not this was normal. I wasn't sure if I should radio for help, or wait until they returned. I kept watch with my binoculars from a hill behind camp, and decided that if I didn't see them by 1:30 a.m., I'd call for help. Thank God I spotted them, far in the distance, at exactly 1:30!"

So if the wildlife and the environment can be dangerous, and the isolation is absolute, what pleasures could such research possibly hold?

"It gives you a chance to get away from the tedious details of everyday life and put things into perspective," said Hanson. Lewis adds: "You have to rely on yourself and those you're in the field with."

All agree that being in a natural environment that has seen very little human impact is a unique experience. Returning from such remote locations can cause culture shock, however.

"After the Arctic, the trees and build-

ings of Edmonton felt claustrophobic," said Hanson, while Wohlleben found that "the car noise and the pollution were disgusting." Lewis agrees, saying, "the city smell and pace of life felt intrusive after being in such a quiet location."

Glombick, however, was mostly bemused. "I found everything a bit bewildering, especially driving. At the first flush toilet I saw, I giggled like a schoolgirl while I flushed it over and over."

Despite the difficulties encountered both in the field and returning home, all say they enjoy the experience, and several are already planning this summer's escape. But of the four researchers, only Lewis will be returning to the field this summer. With a new infrared fence installed around camp, polar bears should be the least of his worries.

All he has to watch out for now are those pesky crevasses. ■

Dentistry marathon helps hundreds of patients

By Sarah Meffen and Richard Cairney

There was a dental marathon going on at the University of Alberta April 12, as more than 400 volunteer staff, students and dental practitioners worked at the annual Open Wide clinic, providing dental treatment for lowincome patients.

"The Department of Dentistry operates this clinic because good oral care is essential to people's overall health," said Dr. Wayne Raborn, associate dean and chair for the Department of Dentistry. "Open Wide helps those who fall between the cracks. They are not on welfare but don't earn enough to pay for dental service."

"The pain she has been going through...it was non-stop.Open Wide

is a Godsend to us.

Now we know what

is wrong and she

won't be in pain

anymore."

– William Hatter

This year, more than 1,500 services were performed, including 289 examinations, 311 X-rays, 165 extractions, 145 fillings and 190 cleanings. The total value of the work, if performed in a private dental office, would have amounted to about \$55,000.

Among the group of about 300 patients were William and Pearl Hatter, and their daughter Misty.

"I bet I got as good or better treatment here than anywhere else," Misty Hatter said of the cleaning and check-up she received. "The students have to work hard to do things the right way and the work is supervised and double checked."

Misty's check-up found four cavities she would need to have filled. Still, she was better off than her mother, Pearl, who required eight teeth to be removed.

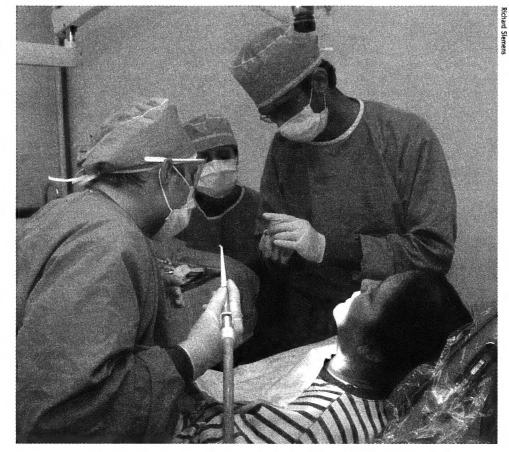
"The pain she has been going through...it was non-stop" said Pearl's husband William. "Open Wide is a Godsend to us. Now we know what is wrong and she won't be in pain anymore."

The family was impressed with the caring approach of the volunteers. "Everyone smiled as they helped us today. I feel like they respect us as people," said William, who works as a truck driver.

"I don't make enough money to take care of everything for my family – but at least I work," he said.

Sukhdeep Mann, 23, was referred to the Open Wide clinic by Norquest College, where she is taking an English as a second language program. She came to the clinic with her 55-year-old mother and 65-yearold father.

"I came here today to get a cleaning and a check-up," she said, speaking through a translator. It was easy for Sukhdeep but not so easy for her parents, who needed multiple tooth extractions. Sukhdeep and her family moved to Edmonton from India just over a year ago – nobody in her family had ever had a cleaning before; going to a dentist was



Dentistry volunteers inspect one of eight teeth extracted from patient Pearl Hatter.

always related to pain.

"My mother is scared but I know she needs this help," she said as her mother was helped into the chair. "We are all grateful for this clinic," she added.

The clinic focuses on helping the working poor, those who earn too much to qualify for social support but whose jobs don't provide dental benefits.

"My heart goes out to these people and their families," said Dr. Saranjeev Lalh, director of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery for the Department. Dr. Lalh supervised the treatments of both Pearl Hatter and Jaginder Mann and has volunteered at Open Wide for two years.

"The patients at Open Wide are hard working and want the best for their families. In some cases, their income is just a few dollars above the welfare line...these are the people who are caught between a rock and a hard place."

folio

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Province green-lights major construction on campus

Capital projects proceeding, but base funding drops one point

By Ryan Smith

University of Alberta administrators are celebrating the announcement of provincial funds for three new facilities on campus. The provincial government announced funding for the U of A Cardiac Centre of Excellence earlier this year, and in the April 8 budget it announced an additional \$105 million for the Health Research Innovation Facility, \$25 million for the Natural Resources Engineering Facility and \$28 million to expand the university's power plant.

"We're very happy with this capital funding announcement," said Dr. Doug Owram, U of A provost and vice-president (academic), who said the new facilities are "absolutely critical" to the university's growth and ability to maintaining and recruit top researchers. "This new funding is exactly what we have been waiting and hoping for," he said.

"We're really excited by the province's enthusiasm for what we're doing," U of A Vice President (Facilities and Operations) Don Hickey said, during a press conference at which the province unveiled details of \$5.5 billion in capital spending. "This gives us the green light for three of our highest-priority projects."

The downside of the budgets, though, is that the increase to the U of A base budget was less than the cost of inflation. The base budget increase was, as expected, two per cent this year. However, the province also announced that base budget

increases for universities in the province would remain at two per cent for the next three years, which was not expected.

"We're certainly hoping (provincial government officials) change their minds about the two-per-cent increases, which don't keep up with the cost of inflation, especially with regard to utility costs," Owram said. "This level of increase will only put greater pressure on our core budgets in the future, and raising tuition every year will not relieve this pressure over time."

There were other positives. The budget includes one-time funding for access and performance. The access fund is money aimed at increasing the number of students able to attend post-secondary institutions in the province, and the performance fund is based on each institution meeting pre-set standards, such as bringing in a set amount of research grants and meeting enrolment targets. Owram said the U of A expects to get about \$5 million of the \$20 million that the province has set aside for access and performance for post-secondary institutions in the one-time funding formula this year.

"This one-time funding will help enormously, but I'd really like to see it become a permanent part of the budget. If you provide money for access, for example, the students that you attract come for four years, not just one year, and so you need steady funding to be able to accommodate

them throughout their time at the U of A," Owram said.

Mark Cooper, spokesperson for Alberta Learning, said the province couldn't say for certain whether it can make access funding a permanent part of the budget. "But we certainly do like to put money towards these priority areas when we can, as was the case this year," he said.

"We know that post-secondary institutions face challenges with regard to growth, but we think this budget will help with that, especially when you look at the capital funding projects," Cooper added.

"This is definitely a good news-bad news budget for us," said Owram. "We absolutely need more funding for our core budget, but I don't want to be too negative, because we're really pleased about the capital funding. This is really excellent news for the U of A."





Is this the dawning of the age of hysteria?

Yes, the media is filled with tales of disaster. No, the end is not near.

By Richard Cairney

No one would suggest that the war in Iraq isn't one of the most significant events of modern history, and Canada's participation or non-participation an important side story, at least to Canadians. And to dismiss Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome as insignificant would be insulting to the families of patients who have lost their lives to SARS.

We live, as the curse goes, in interesting times. But when you look at the way these issues are treated in public debate and in the media, you'd think it was the end of the world.

SARS, which is fatal in about five per cent of cases, is being sensationalized in headlines crying "Black Plague." The war in Iraq is effectively over, but in Canada the battle over our nation's role as bystander rather than participant rages on.

In the House of Commons, Canadian Alliance members of Parliament harangue Prime Minister Jean Chretien's government, which supported UN weapons inspections in Iraq, for concluding that the "regime change" currently underway in Baghdad is immoral. Fearing economic as well as political repercussions from the US, some politicians, including Alberta's Premier Ralph Klein and Ontario Premier Ernie Eves, have expressed their support for America and its "coalition of the willing."

At the same time, New Democrats in Parliament are incensed that Canadian soldiers, on exchange programs serving with American and British forces in Iraq, haven't been ordered to return home. And they allege that Canada's warships, trolling for terrorists in the Persian Gulf, are in fact part of the coalition. Strewn with hyperbole, the rhetoric seems at times so outrageous that its true intent, to merely score political points, couldn't be more clear.

Is it fair game, or is it unethical conduct to whip up emotions, not on principle but rather to advance a political position or to protect an economic standing?

Don Carmichael, a professor of political science who teaches political philosophy, says the ethics of defending or condemning Canada's position on the war are irrelevant.

"I don't think it matters, because I don't see them as inflaming a populace, I see them as trying to get a message through," said Carmichael. "It's the way the game is played. People are locked into their roles."

Canadian Alliance leader Stephen Harper can't give the federal Liberals his blessing on any issue, says Carmichael. The same applies to newly elected New Democrat leader Jack Layton.

"I don't think Jack Layton has ever met an issue he didn't like to spin," said Carmichael. "Layton is trying to position the party. They want every one of the 18,000 people who were in the peace march here a few weeks ago to take out an ND membership card," he said. Alliance



Serra Tinic says it's important to go to more than one source for news, especially in highly-charged events such as the war in Iraq and the SARS outbreak.

leader Harper is doing the same thing, although preaching to a different crowd.

The media, of course, plays a significant role in all of this. If reporters weren't sticking microphones in their faces, politicians might make fewer outrageous statements.

"Democratic politics is messy," said Carmichael. "And one of the ways democratic politics is messy is it requires people like you and me and other people reading the newspapers and watching television to think about what those politicians say, and we hold them to it. So if Layton says something stupid, we remember it next time."

But that depends on whether or not those remarks are played up by the media. News coverage of the war in Iraq, and of SARS, has emphasized only certain aspects of each issue. And the public has been receiving inconsistent messages regarding SARS, says Cindy Jardine, who studies risk assessment in the Department of Human Ecology.

When SARS was first detected in the Toronto area, Jardine notes, the public was told not to worry, that washing their hands would protect them from infection. Then, televised images of masked police shutting down a hospital and evacuating SARS patients by helicopter were broadcast across the country, sending a powerful and conflicting message.

The SARS story appealed to reporters for a number of reasons: it was legitimately newsworthy, but it had many elements of a great story. It fed on a fear of the unknown, was initially thought to be the possible result of a bio-terror attack, involved medical sleuthing and gave reporters a chance to bump the war from the front pages and top of newscasts, appeasing viewers fatigued by non-stop war coverage.

"SARS is an exotic event," said Jardine.
"It has a lot of unknowns and a lot of

uncertainty. Pneumonia and flu are not exotic events – we accept the risks of those much more readily. But SARS is unfamiliar, and that makes it more frightening to us.

"All the messages coming out right now are reinforcing that. And the fact it's from China and can spread worldwide, gives it the same flavour Ebola once had, which is almost a non-event when you look back on it."

In fact, Jardine says SARS isn't the threat it's made out to be, "if you put it in the context of other diseases running rampant in the world today, like TB."

The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that during the 1990s, as many as 30 million people died of TB. On April 12, the WHO reported a cumulative total of 2,960 SARS cases, with 119 deaths, reported from 19 countries. Health Canada reports that, of 287 probable or suspected cases of SARS in Canada, there have been 13 deaths. The federal department also estimates the annual number of deaths due to influenza at anywhere between 500 and 1,500.

The cancellation of an international oncology conference in Toronto, because organizers felt the threat of SARS was too great, perpetuated the idea that SARS was running wild, said Jardine.

"Here you have one of the groups of people we trust – health professionals and doctors. If you see a group of oncologists decide it's too risky to go to Toronto, then it's not irrational for other people to think the same way."

While reporting about SARS has perhaps exaggerated the threat, coverage of the war in Iraq has been positively dramatic, in the full Hollywood sense. Serra Tinic, a sociology professor who teaches media literacy, says coverage of the war has all the elements of a Hollywood blockbuster.

If you consider the news coverage as a movie, many parallels emerge: it opens

with thunderous explosions in Baghdad, then builds suspension as soldiers advance toward the enemy. Fierce fighting breaks out and, despite losses, coalition soldiers bravely press on. More and more characters – reporters, soldiers, analysts and officials – are introduced. Sub-plots, like the capture of Private Jessica Lynch and her comrades, and their subesquent rescues, bring in unexpected plot twists.

Tinic says the similarities between news coverage and movies is no accident. "These events are all played out in a very Hollywood, dramatic narrative, and this all has an impact on viewers, because they are seeing the same things they'd expect from entertainment programming."

The trouble with mainstream media is that their owners are more interested in the ability to generate revenue than the ability to report the news objectively.

"One of the things I think we should be doing is teaching people how to watch TV, the same way we teach people how to read novels," said Tinic. "You come to them with a critical thinking perspective: you want to know who the author is and who the author has connections to. We need to teach people that just because something is told to you doesn't mean it's the entire story. It is very much like talking to witnesses of a car accident. They all have a different story."

Tinic cites the example of comparing war coverage from CNN, a private US media outlet, to the BBC, Britain's public broadcaster. "When the US was claiming they held Baghdad, I was flipping between CNN and BBC, and you would think it was a completely different conflict they were covering," she said.

"You have different perspectives, and if you want to know more about what is happening, if you want a broader understanding, you have to access as many sources as you can."

She agrees that SARS was the only story that could have muscled its way into the first five minutes of any news broadcast during the war in Iraq.

"What else gets reported in the news has to have equal drama or be made to have equal drama, and SARS fits that bill perfectly," Tinic said. "One story is a very scary situation that people have no control over, and the other has the potential to inflict harm on anybody."

We may live in interesting times, but Tinic says it's important we realize the sky is not, as reports suggest, falling. Impression and reality are often two different things, she notes.

"These stories do, in a sense, build upon one another; they complement one another negatively and create the perception the world is unsafe. . . . When you're teaching media literacy, the first thing you do is address how to read the media. Media literacy programs are so essential."



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Study tracks collective effects of industry

First-of-its-kind research predicts enormous changes

By Sarah Boon

Last fall, several grizzly bears were found shot to death in the bush between Hinton and Jasper National Park. Alberta's booming resource industry has increased the number of roads in the area, providing easy vehicle access to once-isolated areas. This is just one of the costs of our high standard of living, but it remains relatively unknown to many Albertans.

According to Dr. Stan Boutin, Industrial Chair in Integrated Landscape

Management and Population Ecology at the University of Alberta, it's something we need to start thinking about – and soon.

and soon. "Albertans want to maintain their standard of living, which is fuelled mainly by the energy sector," said Boutin. "I think they're also proud of the scenic beauty of the province. They need to realize that we can't have it all, though, without a trade-off in ecosystem function and diversity."

Through research funded by Natural Science, Engineering and Research Council, the provincial government, and

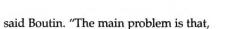
industry (including Shell and forestry giant ALPAC), Boutin and several other researchers have published the first study to determine the cumulative impacts of resource development on Alberta's landscape. But why has it taken so long before these impacts were assessed? "When you're running out of resources, a mindset shift occurs. With the beginning of the oil sands projects, people began to realize that there could be a problem with future resources,"

"This is just the beginning. We need to change the big things first, like getting industry to work together. Then as a society we need to decide what level of development is acceptable, and how much of our standard of living we're willing

to give up for ecologi-

- Stan Boutin

cal gain."



while large developments such as the oil sands trigger environmental impact assessments, we don't pay enough attention to the smaller projects that go on every day."

Boutin is concerned with the linear fea-

tures created by resource development: permanent and temporary roads, seismic lines, and pipelines. "These features reduce animal habitat, allow increased human access to previously isolated areas, and increase the transfer of exotic species between ecosystems," he said. If the rate of development doesn't change, in 100 years we'll see a 40 per cent decrease in caribou habitat, and the elimination of old-growth stands of both soft and hardwood forests.

Economic impacts will also be felt, and

not only because of the reduction in forest cover available for logging. Petroleum companies, which have to pay forestry companies a fee for any wood they remove during their operation, will be paying more as development increases and wood becomes more valuable. In the long run, both industries lose out. "When ALPAC saw some of our results, they took their concerns to the petroleum industry and the Alberta Chamber of Resources. There is now an industry-driven 'integrated landscape program' designed to improve the situation without government regulations or policy changes," Boutin said. The provincial government is also getting involved, through its 'integrated resource management' initiative.

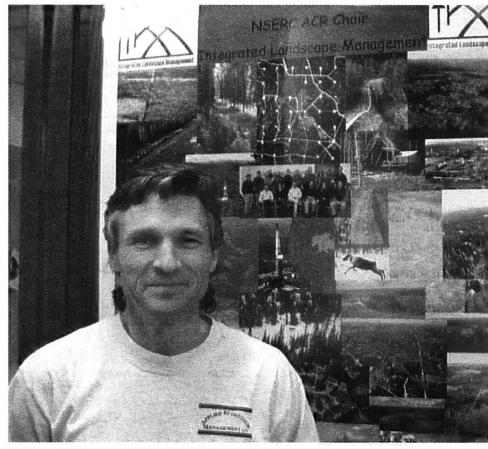
What is the goal behind these integrated programs? Resource industries generally work in isolation, making large-scale land management and land-use planning almost impossible. Boutin's work has shown that a co-operative approach, in which resource companies work together using the same roads, for example, or minimizing the width of seismic lines, is beneficial to both the companies and the environment in the long run. Valuable habitat is preserved, and industry saves money.

The tool that has made all this research possible is a computer model based on scientific field data, developed by Brad Stelfox of Forem Technologies. The model user specifies the initial state of the landscape, and gives the computer a series of formulas to describe future industrial activity, natural disturbances such as fire, and vegetation regeneration rates in different areas of disturbance. The model then tracks the landscape changes and provides annual updates for as long as requested. Users can see the landscape change before their eyes, and can test different scenarios of industrial activity to see how they might turn out.

"When someone else tells you what to do and what will happen if you don't, you're less likely to respond than if you see the impacts for yourself through this model," said Boutin. "Brad is working on a simplified version of the model to take to workshops and bring to schools, so that people can see the impacts for themselves."

Look for the model at the Provincial Museum, too. 'Wild Alberta', a new exhibit set to open this summer, will guide visitors through the habitats of Alberta. At the end, they'll be able to use a simple version of Stelfox's model to see how industrial disturbances will affect the habitats they've seen.

"This is just the beginning," said Boutin. "We need to change the big things first, like getting industry to work together. Then as a society we need to decide what level of development is acceptable, and how much of our standard of living we're willing to give up for ecological gain."



Stan Boutin is part of a project examining cumulative effects of resource industries on Alberta's landscape.

Program helps keep lone workers, students safe

Staff and students can keep in touch with Campus Security

By Richard Cairney

A new program being offered by Campus Security will help University of Alberta students, faculty, and staff to feel more secure when they are working or studying alone on campus.

"Our campus is a safe place to be, but we want to enhance people's awareness of safety issues and what they would do in the event of an emergency," said Grace Berry, a senior constable with the U of A's Campus Security Services.

Called the Lone Worker program, the service helps students and employees feel more comfortable when they are working or studying after hours by putting them in touch with campus security through a phone call or a personal visit.

Participants in the program sign up for the service by calling 492-5252 or registering online at www.cps.ualberta.ca/
LoneWorker.asp . In both cases, participants tell campus security where they are going to be working or studying, how long they will be there, and if they'd like campus security to

check in on them through a phone call or a

personal visit.

"Some areas of campus are more well lit than others, and sometimes people are studying or working alone in remote areas, and we can stop by and visit those people," said Berry. "Also, we can visit or call the person to let them know what to do in the event of an emergency in their area."



Senior Constable Grace Berry says a new program to keep students, faculty and staff in touch with Campus Security Services raises awareness of safety and security issues and draws CSS workers closer to the people

The program is campus security's response to provincial legislation governing safety of workers who work alone. The legislation requires that employers have a communications system available for

employees who are working alone.

"Our program helps to enhance personal safety on campus, and it falls in line with this legislation," said Berry.

She said that students or employees

"If there is a stranger studying alone and feel uncomfortable shouldn't feel awk-ward about registering for the program.

"We try to think"

tions where we should

be called. And if staff

members feel uncom-

fortable approaching

someone and asking

them if they need

help, that is why we

Grace Berry

- Senior Constable

are here."

"We try to think things through and justify our reactions, but we really have to remember to trust our instincts and go with what we feel," she said. "If there is a stranger loitering in a hallway after regular hours, those are the situations where we should be called. And if staff members feel uncomfortable approaching someone and asking

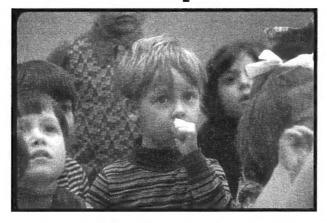
them if they need help, that is why we are

"It also personalizes the service we offer," Berry added. "We are putting a face to the service we offer and getting to know who is working where on campus. If we can do more of that, I think people will feel more comfortable calling us."



Day-care article overlooked important issues







Editor, Folio:

Having served as the AAS:UA representative on the Daycare Advisory
Committee, which recommended amongst other things, that the University of Alberta adopt a child-care policy, I write to qualify and elaborate on the coverage given in the article *New day-care policy approved* (Folio, April 4).

First, the article makes very problematic use of a recent AAS:UA benefits survey of members and focusses heavily on the difficulties in making day care a staff benefit. However, the benefits survey should not be used as a basis to judge the relevance of day care to the University of Alberta community. The benefits survey directed respondents to indicate personal use of existing benefits and, based on this, to rank the desirability of retaining existing benefits against adding potential new ones (like day care). As those with training in methodology and survey techniques know, the way questions are phrased affects responses. A survey asking academic staff with young children whether they have had difficulty obtaining a day care space, or childless staff whether they care if their colleagues with young children experience difficulty, or whether staff think day care is important to the university community would likely lead to some very different results.

Second, apart from the Daycare Advisory Committee's suggestion that the

university explore a day care benefit (such as exists at Queen's University), the committee made a number of important recommendations that were not detailed in the article. There is a day care emergency at the University of Alberta. In the context of faculty renewal and a growing student body, the number of people that need day care on this campus far exceeds the number of available spots in University affiliated day cares. Eight recommendations were made in the Report of the Daycare Advisory Committee to deal with this crisis. All were called "reasonable" by Provost and Vice President (Academic) Dr. Doug Owram, yet most were not adopted. To actually implement all of these recommendations requires that the university commit new money for items like student bursaries for day care, or augment the long-existing child care contingency fund of \$10,000, which deals with equipment and emergency repairs. There are good reasons for the university to go further and commit new funding. Daycare Advisory Committee members found that accessible high quality day care on campus facilitates many goals of the University of Alberta. Day care helps in attracting and retaining faculty. Daycare helps in having a diverse and committed academic and non-academic workforce. Day care can attract and support a diverse and international student body. And not least, day care helps to provide an environment conducive to research and teaching excellence.

Third, the article is silent on a key problem that Daycare Advisory Committee members were very well aware of: day-care centre employees receive poverty-level wages. This makes it difficult to attract and retain the highly trained, skilled and creative staff that parent users in the university community want to provide educational programming for young children. Some affiliated day-care centres have had to close rooms because of their inability to attract and retain staff. It may shock some to know that despite having at least two years of post-secondary education, the staff at University of Alberta-affiliated day-care centres make only between \$8.50 and \$11.69 per hour, or \$1,400 to

\$2,000 a month. Very few are on the high end of this scale.

I conclude with an observation and a question. Academic staff at the University of Alberta value teaching and education as a life-long process. Surely this principle must include the education of those under the age of six, and their teachers. How do you think University of Alberta academic staff would respond to a survey question that asked whether the wages of day-care staff at the University of Alberta-affiliated day cares should continue to be at the poverty level?

Yasmeen Abu-Laban Associate Professor Political Science AAS:UA Council Member

World's best researchers impress elementary school students

Editor, Folio:

At Windsor Park Elementary School, we held a Science Blitz event for our students during the week of March 24 - 28. Many of the participants in the Blitz are members of the university; their tremendous success in bringing the excitement and fun of scientific research to our students is worthy of celebration in the community of their peers at the university.

A typical Science Blitz Day at the school finds Grade 6 students examining species of Alberta butterflies and learning about how DNA analysis is now used to differentiate species. Down the hall, kindergarten students are in the midst of a chemistry magic show. Grade 3 students are acting out computer algorithms and Grade 1 students are digging into the dirt to check on wetland inhabitants. Later in the day, Grade 2 students do wonderfully splashy experiments in buoyancy. Grade 5 students and their favourite rocks are participating in a rock identification clinic, learning about plate tectonics and where to find gold in the Edmonton river valley. Other days are equally packed with thrills and knowledge. During the entire week, students, staff, and parents are talking science, and "Wow, that

was really cool!" is heard frequently in halls and on the playground.

A huge thank you to all the people from the university who gave presentations at our school or who hosted student groups in their labs. You all did wonderful work in giving us a taste of your research and of the fun that you have in doing science. The students remember these presentations for years, and I'm sure that many have been inspired to go farther and dig deeper. Thank you to Dr. Margaret-Ann Armour, Dr. Steven Bergens, Dr. Chris Brzezowski, Dr. Andrew Derocher, Dr. Philippe Erdmer, Dr. Lee Foote, Dr. Russell Greiner, Dr. Doug Hube, Dr. Wolfgang Jaeger, Dr. Robert Koch, Dr. Karl Kopecky, Dr. Paige Lacy, Dr. Bernard Lemire, Dr. Monica Li, Dr. Andy Liu, Dr. Glen Loppnow, Dr. Charles Lucy, Dr. Mario Nascimento, Dr. Jutta Preiksaitis, Dr. Davood Rafiei, Dr. David Rogowsky, Dr. James Shapiro, Dr. Felix Sperling, Janet Sperling, Dr. Frederick West, and Dr.

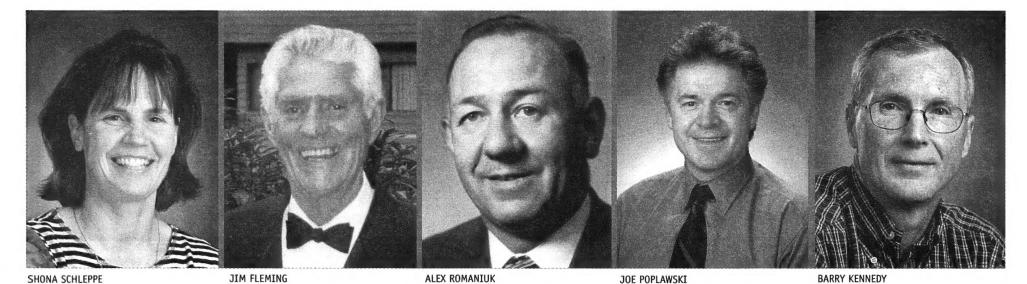
> Cathy McPhalen Windsor Park School Science Blitz co-ordinator, 2003



Sports Wall of Fame names new members

New inductees excelled in sports

The University of Alberta is preparing to honour some of its finest athletes, by naming them to the Sports Wall of Fame. Started in 1983 and boasting a membership of 84 former U of A athletes, the Wall of Fame recognizes the impact former students have had as athletes on campus and beyond. This year's inductees stand out not only as winning athletes but also as influential members of our greater community. This year's inductees will be saluted at a special dinner event May 1 at the Shaw Conference Centre. For ticket information call 492-3893

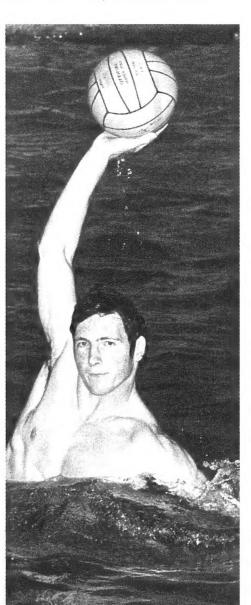


SHONA SCHLEPPE BED (1985), MA (REC) (1993)

Shona Schleppe is a world-class athlete, coach and leader in the world of sport. As an athlete she excelled in alpine skiing, field hockey and soccer. It was, however, her superior contributions as an athlete and a leader in field hockey and soccer upon which Schleppe's legendary excellence was built.

On her arrival as a student at the University of Alberta, she joined the Panda field hockey program. It proved to be a sport where her athleticism could shine brightly and Schleppe starred on the Pandas field hockey team from 1981 to 1985. In 1985, her outstanding play and team leadership resulted in Shona being named the winner of the Edna Bakewell Trophy – she was the University's acknowledged outstanding female athlete.

After graduation, Schleppe's stardom as a field hockey player continued to shine brightly. She was selected to play on the Canadian Senior National Field Hockey team from 1985 to 1988. During her time as a team member, Canada's national



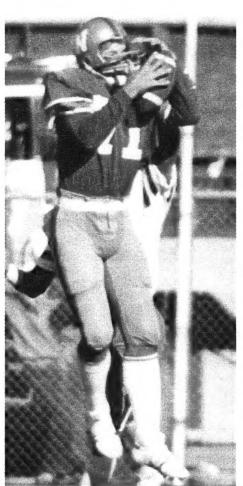
BARRY KENNEDY

squad won the World Cup Field Hockey Bronze Medal in 1986, the Pan American Games Bronze Medal in 1987 and it placed fifth in the Seoul Olympic Games. She retired from an active playing career following the 1988 Olympic Games.

JIM FLEMING BSC (1951)

Jim Fleming graduated as class president from Westglen High School in 1944. An outstanding athlete, Fleming's great love was hockey. He was drafted by the Buffalo Bisons but in 1944 his professional hockey career was put on hold when he joined the Royal Canadian Navy. In 1945, Fleming returned to Edmonton and joined a team that went on to win the first Western Canada Intermediate Hockey Championship. The next season (1946-47) he played professional hockey for the Chicago Blackhawks farm team, the Kansas City Pla-mors. The Pla-mors were exceptionally strong that year and went on to win the U.S. Hockey League champi-

Fleming decided to attend university and selected the University of Alberta to pursue his degree in agriculture. He joined the Golden Bears and helped to build the Golden Bear hockey legend. From his sophomore year onwards, Fleming captained the Golden Bears hockey team. He also won the MVP and



JOE POPLAWSKI

Purcell trophies in 1948-49 and 1949-50. In 1950-51, Fleming was awarded the Wilson Trophy as the University's Male Athlete of the Year. During each of his four years as a Golden Bear hockey player, the team won the WCIAU championship.

ALEX ROMANIUK BED (1951), MED (1964)

An outstanding university athlete and a world-class builder of sport programs, Alex Romaniuk is widely heralded as a man of superior talent, vision, leadership and a dominant force in the sport of wrestling. As a student at the University of Alberta, he won the WCIAA championship for his weight class every year from 1948 - 1951. Romaniuk reigned as weight class champion of Alberta in 1947 and again in 1958.

Following graduation, he coached the U of A wrestling team and was named to coach Canada's wrestling team for the 1966 Commonwealth Games in Jamaica. He chaired the Alberta Wrestling Association for 15 years and the Canadian Amateur Wrestling Association from 1968 to 1973. In 1970, Romaniuk brought the World Wrestling Championships to our city. At the Munich Olympics (1972), he received the Olympic Gold Star for his contributions to wrestling as well as the International Wrestling Federation Diploma of Honour.

He was inducted into the Alberta Sports Hall of Fame (1974), the Edmonton Boxing and Wrestling Hall of Fame (1976), the Canadian Amateur Sports Hall of Fame (1981), and the Edmonton Sports Hall of Fame (1985).



SHONA SCHLEPPE

JOE POPLAWSKI BSC (1978), BED (1981 – U OF M)

Joe Poplawski was an exceptional high school athlete competing in football, track and field, soccer, basketball and hockey. His athletic talents drew the attention of scouts from several US universities and he was offered, but declined, scholarships to play football, hockey and soccer. He was determined to attend the University of Alberta and to play for the Golden Bears football team. He won starting positions as a wide receiver and as a place kicker in his first season.

At the end of the 1977 season, he was named a CIAU All-Star receiver and was selected to play for the Canadian University football side against a select team of USA All-Stars in the first Can-Am Bowl.

From his first season with the Blue Bombers in 1978 until his retirement in 1986, Poplawski was a standout. He won the Jackie Parker trophy as the Outstanding Rookie in the West, the Schenley Outstanding Rookie award and was named an All-Western wide receiver in his rookie season. For his outstanding play during each of the 1978, 1981, 1984, 1985, and 1986 seasons, Poplawski was named a member of the CFL All-Canadian team. In 1984, Poplawski's Blue Bombers won the Grey Cup – emblematic of Canadian football supremacy.

BARRY KENNEDY BSC (1974), BCOM (1976)

Barry Kennedy graduated from Strathcona High School during the era when this school had the strongest swimming program in the province. Murray Smith, then coach of the Pandas and Golden Bears swim team, encouraged Barry to enrol at the U of A. The Golden Bears, during Kennedy's years as a team member, were a powerhouse in Canada West and won the CIAU championship in 1973-74.

When the Golden Bears won the 1974-75 CWUAA title, Kennedy turned in an outstanding five-gold-medal performance.

For a period of time in the late 1960s and early 1970s the CWUAA hosted championships in water polo. Kennedy starred in this sport as well and was a member of the Bears team that won the Canada West title in 1970-71. In 1974-75, he competed as a member of Canada's national water polo team.

Since graduation Kennedy has turned his talents to a complex and demanding sport, the Modern Pentathlon (an Olympic event comprised of five distinct activities: a 4-km. cross-country run, a 300-meter swim, pistol shooting at moving targets over a 25-meter range, a 15-jump equestrian course, and epee fencing).

Top researcher will lead new nano program

Team will strive for nano-scale control over matter

By Mary Anne Moser



Dr. Robert Wolkow

Aworldrenowned researcher has come to the University of Alberta to head up a \$10-million program to develop functional nanotechnology devices. Dr. Robert Wolkow, who

has achieved a string of research firsts and won numerous achievement awards, will lead a nanotechnology a new research program here.

Wolkow comes to Edmonton from Ottawa where he was leader of the Molecular Interfaces Program of the National Research Council's (NRC) Steacie Institute for Molecular Sciences. He will take on a five-year term as iCORE Chair of Nanoscale Information and Communication Technologies. The program is jointly funded by the Alberta Informatics Circle of Research Excellence (iCORE), the U of A, and the NRC's National Institute for Nanotechnology (NINT), at the U of A.

"A key driving force behind my move here is to find broad-thinking and stimulating collaborators who will help explore an altogether new roadmap for understanding and fabricating molecular-scale devices," said Wolkow, who is affiliated with the U of A Department of Physics.

Plans for the \$40 million, 20,000-squaremeter NINT building, the heart of nanotechnology research in Canada, were recently unveiled. were officially unveiled at the University of Alberta today. A joint project between the federal and provincial governments and the National Research Council and the University of Alberta, NINT is.

NINT currently occupies one floor of the new Electrical and Computer Engineering Facility building, but in 2005 it will move into a new, \$40-million, sixstorey building located north of the Mechanical Engineering Building and east of the Windsor car park. Construction will begin in August. The new facility may well be the "quietest building" in the world, making it the finest nanotechnology research centre anywhere.

In order to provide the optimal condi-



Nanotechnology research at the University of Alberta is getting a big boost with the arrival of Dr. Robert Wolkow. A pioneer in the field, Wolkow has been appointed to a five-year term as iCORE Chair of Nanoscale Information and Communication Technologies

tions for nano-scale research, "quiet" lab space is critical. In the scientific realm, "quiet space" refers to lab space with ultra-low vibration and minimal acoustical noise or electro-magnetic interference. The new building will be one of the world's most technologically advanced research facilities.

"Together, the University of Alberta and NINT have the potential to provide an environment for collaboration that is, in my view, unrivalled in Canada and at least the equal to any other in the world," Wolkow said.

Wolkow's success can be traced to his early days as a postdoctoral fellow at IBM, where, beginning with an empty room, he built up a lab and demonstrated, for the

first time, that scanning tunneling microscopy (STM) was a uniquely powerful tool for the study of chemical processes. More recently, he achieved a breakthrough in the understanding of the early stages of molecule-surface interactions, which was published in the journal Science. He also led a development that helped make the tools of surface physicists relevant and accessible to chemists, reported recently in Nature.

Wolkow's research team will be taking a radical departure from convention, shaped by a belief that new nanoscalelevel understanding of and control over matter is ripe for revolutionary developments. Even from a conservative standpoint, Wolkow says it now appears reasonable to bet that powerful new capabilities will emerge from control over the nanoscale. Wolkow's team will work in the scientific discipline at the centre of this new capability – chemical physics – the study of molecules with the tools and mindset of the physicist and with the aim of understanding, controlling, and harnessing molecules as structural and active components.

"Together, the University

of Alberta and NINT have

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ration that is, in my view,

unrivalled in Canada and

at least the equal to any

- Dr. Robert Wolkow

other in the world."

The challenges for the team are significant. The potential to create a new technology is one thing, but a working device, even a primitive prototype, is quite another. Wolkow plans to conduct co-ordinated research activities that will lead researchers toward the development of working prototypes.

Students uncover handicap-parking abuse

Able-bodied drivers ignore signs, abuse passes

By Wanda Vivequin

A group of University of Alberta psychology students have discovered that more than 40 per cent of Edmontonians they surveyed misused parking spaces around the city that are reserved for mobility impaired people.

"We were certainly surprised at the number of people we saw abusing these parking spaces and in some cases abusing the fact they had a placard but were obviously able to leap out of their car without having a disability at all," said Rebekah Willson, one of the students involved in the project.

Willson, along with Melissa Garrie, Erin Goldberg, and Jocelyn Schielle conducted 131 one-hour observations between 4 - 7 p.m. in January at parking lots around Edmonton. Their idea to study abuse of the reserved parking stalls came from a clamp down by Toronto police in December 2002, when 500 tickets were issued and 129 handicapped placards confiscated in the space of one week.

"It was interesting because when we asked around, a few people thought this was not a problem in Edmonton, so we decided this might be a good idea for our group project," Willson said. "We wanted to find out whether we had the same problem here in Edmonton, so we sat in car parks around the city in January and made observations of cars pulling into car parking spots reserved for handicapped parking."

The parking lots surveyed included those outside small shopping areas and those around larger supermarkets and chain stores.

"We counted the people who parked illegally without a placard, people who were doing the right thing, and those people who had a placard but leapt out of their car and were clearly not disabled," Willson said.

The students found that 59 per cent of people with placards parked legally, 36 per cent parked illegally, and five per cent had a placard but were not disabled.

"We would have had to get ethics approval to go and approach people parking illegally and ask them why they were doing it, although via other research we know there are various reasons people do it," she said.

Common excuses given include: I'll just take a few seconds; I don't want to get wet; the spaces are always empty anyway; there is nothing wrong with parking in a reserved spot.

"The psychology of why people might do this would be interesting to study," Willson said.

The students found that the parking spaces at small shopping centres were abused more often than at bigger supermarkets and chain stores.

"It seems people just needing to duck in and get something were more likely to abuse the space than those having to go for a long shop," Willson said.

The group made several recommendations for improving the situation. These were to increase enforcement, more social sanctions (having signs that stated parking lots were being patrolled) and changing the height of signs. In the meantime, however, the group is getting ready to present its findings to a committee of the Alberta Transportation Department this summer.

Their lecturer, U of A psychology professor Dr. Ed Cornell, said this project was another example of students contributing valuable research material to the community.

In relation to parking in Alberta, some interesting findings of the group were:

- Between 1992 2001 placards for handicapped parking increased from 20,000 to 78,000.
- Placards are issued to people, not cars.
- A person becomes eligible for a handicapped parking placard if unable to walk 50 meters.
- In 2002, 3,000 tickets were issued to people for abusing a parking space reserved for handicapped parking.

In search of a Unified Theory

The U of A will help examine the debris of high-speed particle collisions at CERN

By Chris Smith

magine a catastrophic accident at the Indy 500. Shortly after the beginning of the race, a devastating collision between two cars scatters debris everywhere and the race is stopped. In an attempt to recreate the collision, all the video is collected and examined to determine possible causes.

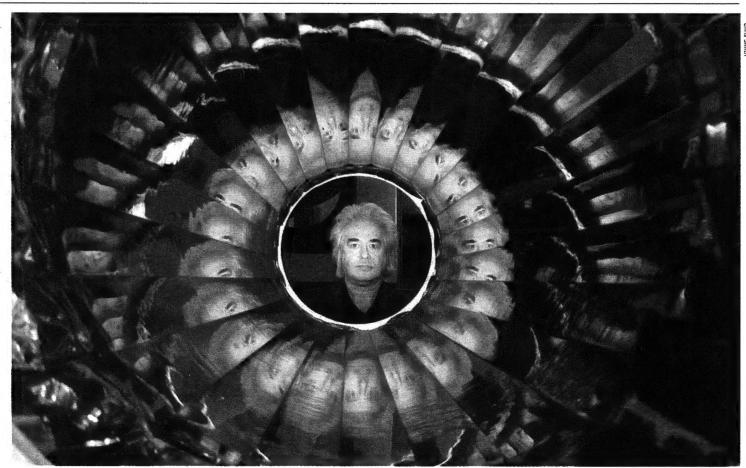
All the information, including the weight of the vehicles and their speed and locations before the accident, is known. The debris is inspected, and its location and composition are recorded. Using all of these clues, investigators are able to reconstruct the entire race for the two ill-fated cars.

High-energy particle research works in much the same way; it could be considered a kind of forensic physics. Consider now two high-speed protons and a racetrack made of a beam of high-energy particles. Welcome to the world's best indoor circular racetrack, currently under construction 100 metres below the French–Swiss countryside and due for completion in 2007.

With a circumference of 26 km and a price tag of \$4 billion, the Large Hadron Collider (LHC), will accelerate protons to near the speed of light then collide them.

Dr. James Pinfold, director of the University of Alberta's Centre for Subatomic Research, and his group of 15 U of A researchers, technicians and students are part of an international team working under the organizational umbrella of The European Centre for Nuclear Research (CERN). Their primary contribution, partly funded by the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council (NSERC), is the manufacture and design of components for a "camera" on the collider: the ATLAS detector.

"Our involvement in big international science gives us a chance to show the world what Canadian science can do. My dream is to get Canada to contribute to CERN as an associate member – rather like Israel, Australia and others," said Pinfold. "This would allow our scientists to take up positions at CERN, allow our graduate



Dr. James Pinfold, seen here through an old particle-detector, is part of an international effort to construct the Large Hadron Collider at CERN, Switzerland. The U of A is helping build a camera that will detect subatomic particles.

students to go to summer school there, and allow our technologists and engineers to train there."

ATLAS is a seven-storey, 7,000-ton, 48-metre-long detector that records the after effects of particle collisions, allowing researchers to peer deep into matter as small as one million million millionths of a metre. Based on the scatter pattern of the debris, physicists can determine the speeds, directions and masses of the particles involved. After observing many of these collisions, certain kinds of debris and their interactions can be predicted. Physicists have called this predictable behaviour the Standard Model.

Because it will have the ability to test the Standard Model, the LHC has been dubbed "The Discovery Machine."

"A discovery is guaranteed," beams Pinfold. "When you work on the ATLAS project you know you are working on the world's most significant high-energy particle physics experiment – guaranteed to make a fundamental and major contribution to the sum of human scientific knowledge."

The discovery he enthusiastically guarantees is proof that the Standard Model is the best description of sub-atomic particle behaviour, or that major revisions in the model must take place – either way, an important discovery has been made.

"In a sense we are creating a time machine to go back to the birth of the universe," said Pinfold.

By accelerating particles to incredibly high energies, the LHC provides physicists a glimpse of what the universe may have been like less than a pico second (.000 000 000 001 of a second) after the Big Bang, when all matter and energy were

By investigating the infinitely small, the reward may be a new Unified Theory, a theory that has as its premise a theoretical reunion of energy and matter: a richer and more elemental understanding of the forces that govern our universe.

New treatment reduces brain damage after stroke

Findings should prompt use of new treatment

By Phoebe Dey

A University of Alberta researcher has shown that a novel rehabilitation regimen has proven remarkably effective in promoting recovery in hemorrhagic stroke, or ruptured blood vessels, in rats.

The results, which are published in the April issue of *Stroke*, should stimulate others to test this therapy in patients suffering from this type of stroke, said Dr. Fred Colbourne, a professor in the U of A Department of Psychology. This specific injury is notoriously a difficult one to treat – in fact, most experimental studies find no benefit. Colbourne's research team found that this method resulted in less brain damage even though the therapy was started one week after the injury.

"I could not believe this, so we actually have already retested this finding and it replicated," said Colbourne, adding that the timing of when to begin the treatment is very important. "We are very excited by these findings."

The regimen involved the combination of restraining the good limb – a constrained induced movement therapy (CIMT) – to force the use of the impaired limb and exercises. One week of combined CIMT and daily exercise therapy significantly facilitated motor recovery on a number of behavioural tests after strokes

in rats. When performed individually, neither CIMT nor daily exercise therapy provided substantial benefit.

This therapy is being tested for a different form of stroke, but hemorrhagic stroke patients are often ignored in these sorts of studies, said Colbourne. Hemorrhagic stroke has a high mortality rate and survivors are often left with significant functional impairments, including loss of movement and brain function.

"It concerns us that patients with hemorrhagic strokes aren't included in trials, since one should not assume that the effects of a therapy in one stroke type, or brain region, would be the same in other stroke types," said Colbourne, who is also an Alberta Heritage Foundation for Medical Research scholar.

The treatment was likely successful because it promoted a remodelling of the remaining brain, stimulated the production of growth factors and surprisingly reduced the volume of tissues that were destroyed by the hemorrhage, he said.

Colbourne now hopes these findings will prompt the testing of this therapy in stroke patients.

"Our data suggest that relatively early interventions after hemorrhagic stroke in humans should be safe."

U of A reunion breaks out at national meeting

Local connections everywhere at Dean of Arts session

By Richard Cairney

You could be excused for thinking that a gathering of the who's who of arts and humanities in Canada last weekend in Toronto was a meeting of University of Alberta faculty: leaders in Canada's arts social sciences all hold positions on campus.

At the recent meeting of the Canadian Council of Deans of Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences, U of A Dean of Arts Daniel Woolf was appointed president for 2003-4, following the results of an election held last year. Woolf takes over the position from Carl Amrhein, who is, for now anyway, Dean of Arts and Science at the University of Toronto. In September, Amrhein will become the U of A's new provost and vice president (academic).

Dr. Doug Owram, who is stepping down in June from his post as the U of A's current provost and vice president (academic), was also at the conference, as its keynote speaker. In February, Owram took over as president of the Canadian Federation for the Humanities and Social Sciences, a position he took over from Dr. Patricia Clements, a renowned English professor at the U of A who has also served as dean of the Faculty of Arts here.

So for all the U of A's achievements in

so-called hard science research, in medicine and engineering, it appears that the university has also cultivated a high-powered cadre of academics committed to the arts and social sciences.

"As one of Canada's largest and most research-intensive arts faculties it doesn't surprise me that we've had and continue to have great representation in the Federation, SSHRCC and the national social sciences and humanities community in general," said Woolf.

Owram said he wasn't surprised by the convergence of U of A faculty members, as well as a good number of former faculty members who now hold positions at other universities.

"I think if you went to meetings in other areas as well, you'd see a strong U of A presence as well. The U of A is playing a very active national role in a number of faculties. I suspect it reflects what is happening in many areas, which is that the U of A is a big national player – more so than other universities," he said.

"I also think you cannot have a great university if you don't have a great arts faculty and I'd say the same about science. If you look at a place like MIT, they also have a very strong arts faculty even though they are know for technology."

Antibody cocktail targets deadly foodborne germs

New 'spice' could save lives

By Mark T. Sampson

In the future, consumers may be adding a powerful "spice" to their food that could save lives. Researchers at the University of Alberta are developing a natural antibody cocktail that can help prevent the most

"This spice repre-

sents a safe, easy

and inexpensive

way to enhance

your protection

against deadly

germs that attack

humans via food.

One day, it will be

found in everyone's

- Dr. Hoon

Sunwoo

spice cabinet."

common foodborne germs, including E. coli and Salmonella, which cause thousands to become sick or die each year.

Derived from freeze-dried egg yolk, the substance is nicknamed a spice because it can be sprinkled or sprayed onto meats, fruits and vegetables to complement existing sanitation protocols. The so-called spice does not alter the taste of food.

Food contamination is on the rise around the world and is increasingly seen as a possible means of bioterrorism. One of

the pathogens cited by the World Health Organization as a possible agent of bioterrorism is Salmonella, which this spice could protect against, said Dr. Hoon Sunwoo, chief investigator in a study aimed at developing the so-called spice, and a food chemist with the University of Alberta Faculty of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics.

Research on the compound, which appears promising in early animal tests, was recently during the 225th national meeting of the American Chemical Society, the world's largest scientific society.

"This spice represents a safe, easy and inexpensive way to enhance your protection against deadly germs that attack humans via food. One day, it will be found in everyone's spice cabinet," said Sunwoo.

"This spice does not kill the germs, but prevents them from infecting your body," he added. The antibody can remain active one to two hours after being ingested. "That buys precious time that can help keep you alive."

As with the flu vaccine, hens are injected with specific foodborne pathogens, such as E. Coli, Salmonella,

Campylobacter, Staphyloccoccus, and Listeria. The animals then develop antibodies, called IgY (immunoglobulin Y), to these pathogens as their immune systems attempt to attack them. These antibodies tend to accumulate in large amounts in the egg yolk, which is then collected, processed, and freeze-dried to form a natural, germ-fighting cocktail.

Unlike the flu vaccine, which contains inactive viruses, the antibodies found in the spice are nonliving and pose no risk of infection.

Germs normally target and bind to the intestine, causing infection. In the presence of the antibody cocktail, the germs bind to their corresponding antibodies. The antibody-germ complex is then eliminated as waste, preventing infection.

More tests are needed before the spice is ready for consumer use. However, if all goes well, human tests could begin within a year, Sunwoo said. Early tests show that the spice can remain active in a freezedried condition for up to two years.

The spice will be most useful when traditional sanitation safeguards such as rinsing, refrigeration, and thorough cooking are unavailable or unreliable, Sunwoo said.

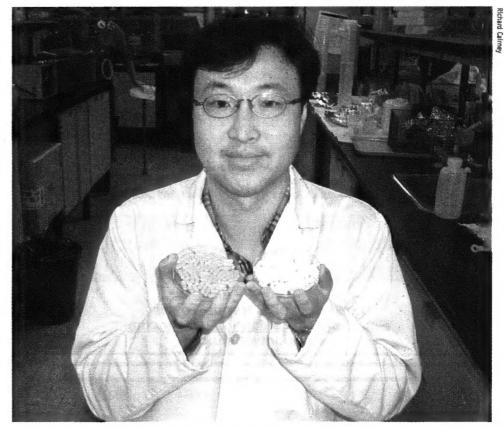
It could be effective to be used on foods that are prepared outdoors or on meals that are eaten away from home, especially at salad bars and food bars.

The spice could be helpful for travelers to foreign countries in which food-handling practices are not optimal. It can even be added to beverages, including water and fruit juice, Sunwoo said.

At the industrial level, the spice can be dissolved in water and sprayed onto meat carcasses to complement other processing methods, such as irradiation, or applied to final packaging. Such extra-protection methods would be welcome news for an industry that has been recently plagued with record-high meat recalls, Sunwoo said.

Antibodies can be developed for virtually any foodborne germs, including viruses, Sunwoo added. One possible candidate that could be neutralized is the norovirus, which has recently been linked to a rash of outbreaks of flu-like illnesses on cruise ships.

Funding for this study was provided by the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada. ■



A food chemist with the University of Alberta Faculty of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, Dr. Hoon Sunwoo is developing a so-called spice that would prevent disease caused by foodborne germs, such as E. soli and Salmondia.

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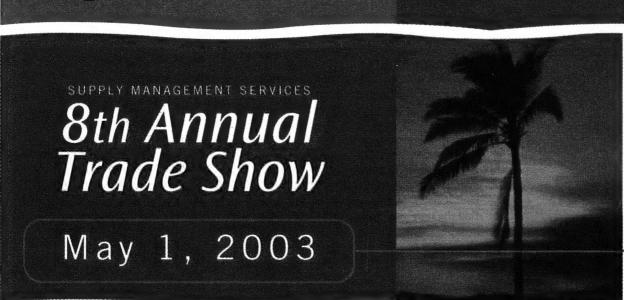
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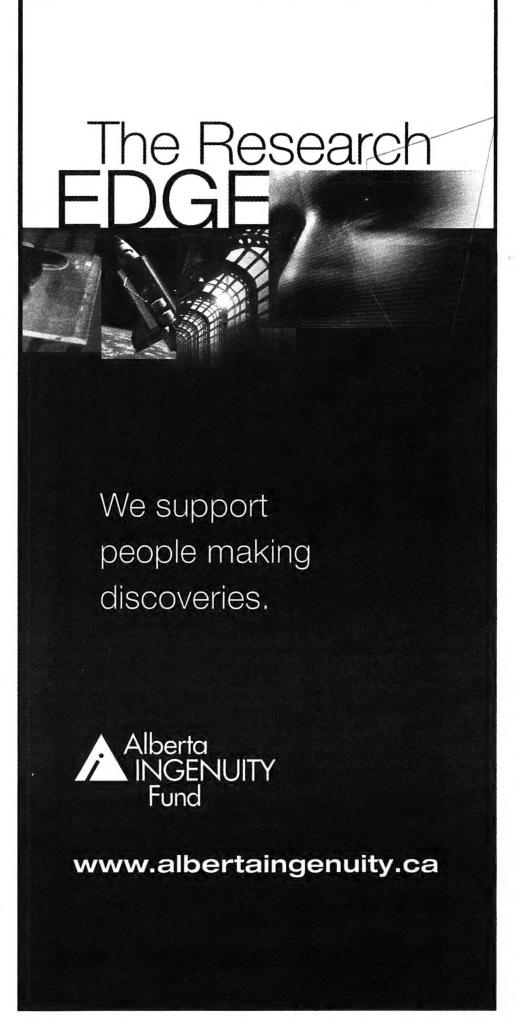
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Marital/Family Difficulties?
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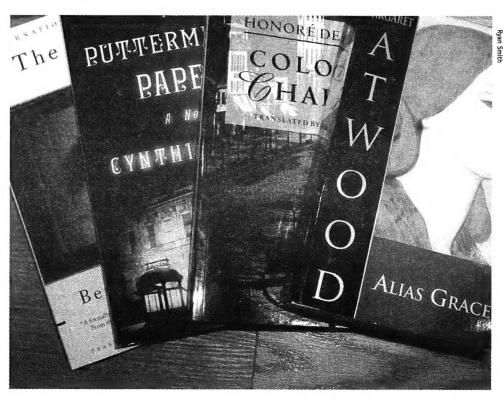
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Class covers literature for lawyers

Course considers case work as art

By Phoebe Dey



They aren't your typical law course texts, but then there's nothing typical about a course on literature and the law taught by Dr. Lynn Penrod, who hold a cross-appointment with the Faculty of Arts and the Faculty of Law.

"This is one of many examples in

literature that helps take the stu-

dents back to the real reason they

decided to become lawyers, and

that's fairness. Law students are

so used to taking courses in 'black

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the different ethical issues are just

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- Dr. Lynn Penrod

so interesting."

It isn't often you hear law described as a work of art, but that's how Anu Chaitanya sees it, thanks to a perennially popular jurisprudence course offered at the University of Alberta.

Chaitanya is a student in Dr. Lynn Penrod's course on literature and the law. In the class, Penrod introduces students to representations of law in a variety of short stories and novels - topics range from guilt and innocence in Albert Camus' The Outsider to the ethics of practicing law, in Honore de Balzac's Colonel Chabert. For third-year law student Chaitanya, the course has forced him to think about his future profession in a new light.

"This course compels one to see law not merely as a social construction, but also as a work of art," said Chaitanya. "Some represen-

tations of the legal system in the novels leave you in awe, while others leave you remorseful. But the point that is clear is just as literature creates beauty through words, the books that we read provide portraits of the law that are both fascinating and enriching."

Penrod, who practiced law herself and is a professor in the Department of Modern Languages and Cultural Studies when she isn't teaching in the Faculty of Law, says literature helps remind her students of the many ways in which ethical and legal dilemmas can be approached.

One often-cited case is that of Jarndyce and Jarndyce from Charles Dickens' *The Bleak House*. In that legal episode, a family spends so much time and energy fighting over a will that, by the time the case is settled the only ones who benefit financially are the lawyers. Penrod says many former students who practice in estate law refer to Jarndyce and Jarndyce as a reminder of

the evils caused by long, drawn-out suits.

"This is one of many examples in literature that helps take the students back to the real reason they decided to become lawyers, and that's fairness," said Penrod,

who adds that most of the class participants are reading the literature for the first time. "Law students are so used to taking courses in black letter law so this is quite a change – the discussions around the different ethical issues are just so interesting."

Penrod was once a student in the course, under the tutelage of now-retired law professor Dick Dunlop, who was one of the first to teach such a class in a university setting. Drawing on her experience as a pupil and now as the professor, Penrod said it is not

uncommon for graduates of the course to use passages from the novels in the courtroom. "Law can be very dramatic...and after all, we're telling a story."

Although he has taken something from every story he's studied, Chaitanya said two books stand out for him: Balzac's Colonel Chabert for the discussion of law, power, and money, and Herman Melville's Billy Budd, Sailor for the commentary of the dogmatic character of the law.

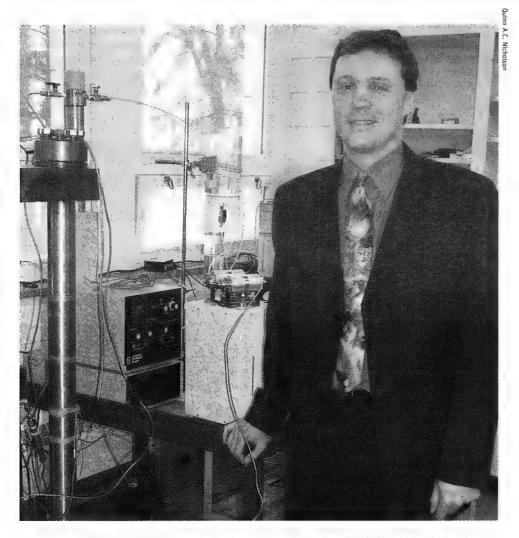
And when he becomes a practicing lawyer, Chaitanya expects to be thinking back to his days in Penrod's classroom often. "This course has made me more aware that the law, although meant to be a cornerstone of society, is malleable to the social climate," he said. "Acknowledging this makes one aware in practice that what is deemed just or right currently, may be overturned eventually. This course provides a creative outlet to converse on the law outside of its typical parameters."

For complete University of Alberta job listings visit: www.hrs.ualberta.ca/

Coping with the pressure

Geomechanics research could help solve greenhouse gas problem

By Quinn A.C. Nicholson



Dr. Rick Chalaturnyk is conducting research that involves injecting carbon dioxide into depleted oil and gas reservoirs.

"It may sound silly, but for

long-term risk assessment

we have to ask ourselves

Alberta or Saskatchewan

had an earthquake 500

years from now? Would

this impact the under-

Dr. Rick Chalaturnyk

carbon dioxide?"

ground reservoir of stored

questions like: What if

Dr. Rick Chalaturnyk knows a few things about being under pressure.

With years of experience in the energy sector, including running his own downhole oil and gas company and working for the Centre for Frontier Engineering Research, Chalaturnyk is no stranger to the stress of both business

and research environments. Since becoming a U of A professor in 1997, however, he's added lab development, graduate supervision, university teaching duties and directing the Northern Alberta Jubilee Auditorium Society to his already busy schedule.

A lot of tension for one man. But then, when you're studying petroleum geomechanics, making sure nothing cracks is part of your job.

In 1999, Chalaturnyk earned a grant from the Alberta Science Research Authority to develop a lab to test the geomechanics of injecting carbon dioxide into coal, the first lab of its kind in Western Canada. It's designed

Western Canada. It's designed to gauge enhanced coalbed methane recovery. In principle, it's quite simple. When

coal is injected with carbon dioxide, it releases methane, a fossil fuel, while absorbing the carbon dioxide. So while industry mines for a valuable resource, a harmful greenhouse gas can be stored simultaneously.

"The tricky part is that as the coal releases molecules of methane and sucks up new molecules of carbon dioxide, it either shrinks or swells, affecting both the coal reservoir and the recovery process," explained Chalaturnyk.

"Up until now, all of the research on this injection process was done with crushed coal – but there's a big difference between crushed coal and actual field conditions. We're trying to take the lab simulations of injecting carbon dioxide into coal and couple them together with the real, geophysical world."

Nowhere is this tension between

research and practice more evident than in another of Chalaturnyk's research foci: storing carbon dioxide in depleted oil and gas reservoirs. With a future aimed at meeting the requirements of the Kyoto Protocol, storing carbon dioxide in reliable "carbon sinks" is an important issue in Canada.

Funded by the Natural Sciences and

Engineering Research Council and the International Energy Agency's Weyburn CO2 Monitoring and Storage Project, Chalaturnyk tests both the sealing mechanisms that hold the carbon dioxide underground and the effects of carbon dioxide on the reservoirs themselves. His research will go a long way to determining whether large-scale storage of carbon dioxide is both safe and practical.

"For geological storage of CO2 to be publicly acceptable, we're going to have to be absolutely sure," he insists. "And right now, no one is quite sure how carbon dioxide will react in geological formations. Our risk assessment

research is studying the different ways carbon dioxide can escape from an underground reservoir.

"It may sound silly, but for long-term risk assessment we have to ask ourselves questions like: What if Alberta or Saskatchewan had an earthquake 500 years from now? Would this impact the underground reservoir of stored carbon dioxide? Before we start pumping megatons of carbon dioxide into these depleted oil and gas reservoirs, we have to be absolutely sure we will be ready for any situation. We're dealing with fluids that are changing states, and which are unpredictable by their very nature. Puzzling them out is extremely challenging but exciting work."

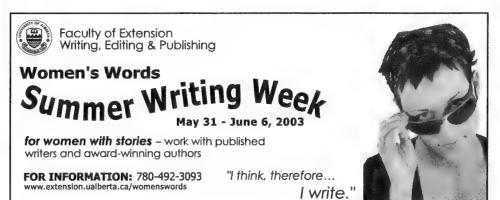
Chalaturnyk's graduate assistants ensure that he practices what he preaches. During an interview, there is a steady stream of knocks at the door. A small irony for the researchers: here, the pressure is to get in rather than out.

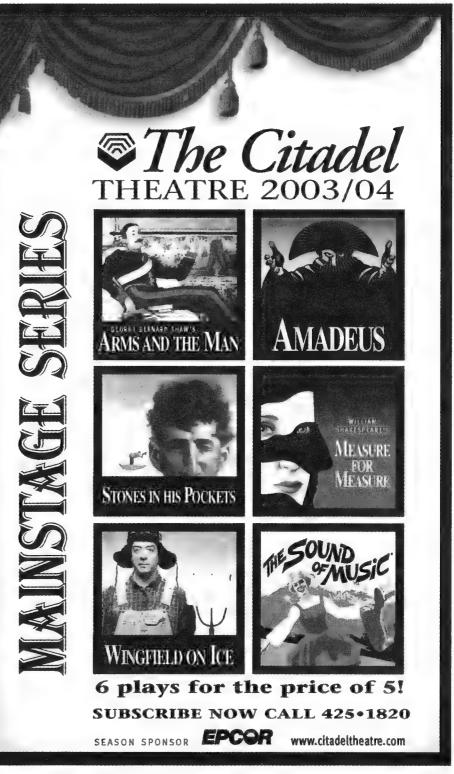
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talks & events

Submit talks and events to Cora Doucette by 9 a.m. one week prior to publication Folio Talks and Events listings will no longer accept submissions via fax, mail, e-mail or phone. Please enter events you'd like to appear in Folio and on ExpressNews at: http://www.expressnews.ualberta.ca/ualberta/L2.cfm?c=10

UNTIL APR 19 2003

Made Ready: Bachelor of Fine Arts Graduate Show 2003 Event sponsored by Department of Art and Design. Made Ready is a University of Alberta Bachelor of Fine Arts Graduate Exhibition for 2003. Regular Gallery hours are Tuesday to Friday, 10:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m., and Saturday, 2:00 -5:00 p.m. The Gallery is closed Sunday, Monday, and statutory holidays. Location: Fine Arts Building Gallery, 1-1 Fine Arts Building, 112 street and 89 avenue, University of Alberta campus, Edmonton.

UNTIL APR 23 2003

Les is More - One Man Exhibition by Les **Graff** Event sponsored by Faculty of Extension. 286 works in total using 1,144 nails to install site specific/studio variations covering an area of 72,592 sq. in., saving over \$23,655.06 on framing selected from 4 years of production work separated by 2" of negative space. Gallery Hours: 8:30 a.m. - 8:00 p.m., Monday - Friday; 8:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m., Friday and 9 a.m. - 12 noon Saturday. Location: University Extension Gallery, 2nd floor, University Extension Centre.

UNTIL OCT 31 2003

First Aid Training The Office of Environmental Health & Safety has arranged for Standard First Aid/Heartsaver courses to be held on campus once again this year. The training is comprised of two fullday sessions (8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.) with morning, lunch, and afternoon breaks. The cost is \$97.00 per person. The first course will be held in early April and the last at the end of October. Registration is limited due to classroom size. For further information and registration forms, please call Cindy Ferris at 492-1810 or e-mail cindy.ferris@ehs.ualberta.ca or visit our home page at http://www.ehs.ualberta.ca Location: various locations on campus and City of Edmonton.

APR 17 2003

Department of Music Piano and Composition Masterclass with Distinguished Visitor Marc Couroux. Studio 27, Fine Arts Building 2-7. Free admission. From 10:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.

Department of Music Lecture: "On the expansion of concert ritual and the development of a new performative ethic" with Distinguished Visitor Marc Couroux. Free admission. Convocation Hall. From 3:00 to 4:30 p.m.

Health Promotion & WorkLife Services Taking Control of Stress. Are you under pressure? Too much stress in your life? If so, this lunch & learn is for you! In this lunch & learn presentation you will learn key stress management skills such as: managing your thinking and feelings, time management, how to increase positive experiences, how to get active relaxation tips and techniques. Presenter: Nancy Hurst, Cornerstone Counselling. Time: 12:00 p.m. to 1:00 p.m. To register phone 492-0659 or email: sarah.gaudon@hrs.ualberta.ca Location: Heritage Lounge, Athabasca Hall. Web site: http://www.hrs.ualberta.ca/HealthPromotion

Neuroscience Seminar Series Dr. William Dryden, Professor of Pharmacology, Centre for Neuroscience, University of Alberta, will give a seminar at 12:00 noon. Title: Mobilization of neurotransmitter reserves in motor neuron terminals during tetanic stimulation. Chair: Peter Smith. Location: 2-07 Heritage Med. Research Centre. Web site: http://www.neuroscience.ualberta.ca/

APR 22 2003

Health Promotion & WorkLife Services Ten Keys to Successful Parenting. It is important that we discipline in a way that teaches responsibility by motivating our children internally, to build their selfesteem and make them feel loved. If our children are disciplined in this respect, there will be less chance that they will feel the need to turn to alternative things to feel powerful or for a sense of belonging. Join us for this presentation to learn methods that have been proven to provide children with a sense of well-being and security. Presenter: Nancy Hurst, Cornerstone Counselling. Time: 12:00 p.m. - 1:00 p.m. To register phone 492-0659 or email: sarah.gaudon@hrs.ualberta.ca Location: Heritage Lounge, Athabasca Hall. Web site: http://www.hrs.ualberta.ca/HealthPromotion

APR 23 2003

Neuroscience Seminar Series Timothy Moran, PhD Thesis Seminar, Centre for Neuroscience. University of Alberta, will give a seminar at 12:00 noon. Title: Neuropeptide modulation of spinal pain pathways. Location: 9-68 Med. Sci. Bldg. Web site: http://www.neuroscience.ualberta.ca/

PHS Colloquium & Grand Rounds Guest Speaker: Dr Zubia Mumtaz, from the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine and the David Thompson Health Region. "I Never Go Anywhere': Contesting Conventional Measures of Women's Mobility and its Impact on Use of Reproductive Health Services in Pakistan." From 12:00 Noon to 12:50 p.m. Location: Room 2-117, Clinical Sciences Building. Web site: www.phs.ualberta.ca

APR 24 2003

Department of Chemistry Synthetic Light-Harvesting Arrays. Department of Chemistry Visiting Speaker Lecture Lecturer: Professor Jonathan Lindsey, Department of Chemistry, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, North Carolina. 11:00 a.m., E3-25 Gunning/Lemieux Chemistry Centre.

APR 25 2003

John Dossetor Health Ethics Centre Sharon Warren, PhD Professor, Faculty of Rehabilitation Medicine, University of Alberta, Director, Rehabilitation Research Centre, Faculty of Rehabilitation Medicine, U of A Adjunct Professor, John Dossetor Health Ethics Centre, University of Alberta, presents: "Naturalistic Observation: The Ethics of Watching." From 12:00 to 1:00. Location: Room 207, Heritage Medical Research Centre. Web site: www.ualberta.ca/bioethics

APR 26 2003

Philosophers' Cafe The Office of Public Affairs and the Faculty of Arts present Philosophers' Cafe, an opportunity for the public to engage in informal, lively conversation about a philosophical or topical issue. From 2 to 3:30 p.m. Nina's Restaurant, 10139 - 124 Street. Topic: Forgiveness: What is it and when is it possible? Guest Scholar: Michael Wohl, Professor of Psychology, Moderator: Martin Tweedale, Professor of Philosophy. Free admission. Purchase your choice of food and beverages and enjoy vibrant conversation.

APR 27 2003

Piano Recital Event sponsored by Boris Konovalov. Piano recital. New program, including Bach partita#2, Beethoven "Appassionata", Scriabin 6 etudes and Rachmaninoff 5 preludes. Location: Convocation Hall, U of A. 8 p.m.

APR 28 2003

Community Information Meeting Event sponsored by VP Facilities & Operations. Community Information Meeting Re: Long Range Development Plan Implementation - Sector planning for north main campus. From 7 to 9 p.m. Room 1-003 Engineering Teaching & Learning Complex (ETLC). ETLC is attached to ECERF - 116 St. and 92 Ave; use east (back) door. Free parking in Windsor Car Park, 116 Street and 93 Avenue. Join us to learn about the University's draft sector plans for development of the north main campus, and to share your ideas and questions. More information at www.ualberta.ca/publicaffairs — follow the Community Consultation link.

Distinguished Visiting Guest Lecturer Dr. Ron Labonte, Director of the Saskatchewan Population Health and Evaluation Research Unit, will present a public lecture entitled "Globalization, Trade, and Health — Unpacking the Linkages, Defining the Health Public Policy Options." From 5:00 - 6:30 p.m. No registration is required for this free public event. Location: Room 2-39 Corbett Hall. Web site: www.chps.ualberta.ca

University Teaching Services Professional Development in Instruction: The Possibilities. The University of Alberta offers a variety of programs and services to support the professional development of sessionals, librarians, post-doctoral fellows, gradu students, and others interested in teaching. Come and learn about the opportunities and how they might positively impact your future. Presenters: Susan Buchsdruecker, Post-doctoral Fellows Program; Indira Haripesad, Programs for Librarians; Ellen MacDonald, University Teaching (UT) Program; Renee Polziehn, Outreach Program; Bente Roed, Instructional Skills (IS) Program. Time: 1:00 - 2:30 p.m. Location: CAB 243. Web site: www.ualberta.ca/~uts

University Teaching Services Choosing an Instructional Method Best Suited to your audience. This session identifies the components of effective classroom teaching and provides guidelines for choosing strategies and aids best suited to your audience. Presenter: Candida Sloboda, Nursing. Time: 9:30 a.m. to noon. Location: CAB 243. Web site: www.ualberta.ca/~uts

Visiting Lecturer Dr. Thomas F. J. Martin, Professor, Department of Biochemistry, University of Wisconsin-Madison, will present "How proteins mediate membrane fusion (and neurotransmitter secretion)". From 9:30 - 10:30 a.m., Seminar Room 5-10 Medical Sciences Building. Web site: www.ualberta.ca/cellbiology

Department of Biological Sciences
Department of Biological Sciences Special Seminar.
Dr. Gerold Schubiger, Department of Zoology,
University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, presents "The Role of Peripodial Cells in Regeneration and
Normal Development of Drosophila Imaginal Discs."
3:30 p.m. Location: M-149 Biological Sciences
Building. Web site: http://www.biology.ualberta.ca/
news_events/seminars/index.php?series=14

APR 29 2003

University Teaching Services Leading Small Group Discussions. This session demonstrates techniques and strategies for encouraging participation and dealing with non-responsive or unco-operative students. Creating an atmosphere conducive to discussion will also be addressed. The focus will be on when and how to introduce discussions in a course and how they need to evolve as the course progresses. Presenter: Anne Naeth, Renewable Resources. Time: 9:00 to 11:30 a.m. Location: CAB 243. Web site: www.ualberta.ca/uts

Department of MusicDoctor of Music Recital, Bianca Baciu, piano. Chamber Music. Convocation Hall. Free admission. 8:00 p.m.

University Teaching Services Organizing Your Teaching With Learning Objectives. Learner-centered objectives are fundamental tools in successful curriculum development and in student learning. This workshop addresses the process of writing effective learning objectives that can be used to organize your teaching and testing. You will be involved in developing course objectives so please bring a course or lab syllabus, outline, or previous objectives. Presenter: Paula Brook, Educational Policy Studies. Time: 1:00 to 3:00 p.m. Location: CAB 273. Web site: www.ualberta.ca/~uts

APR 30 2003

Alberta's Pioneer Poet, Stephan G.
Stephansson: Pacifist, Humanitarian and
Environmentalist. The Faculty of Extension and the
Canadian Institute for Nordic Studies present:
Alberta's Pioneer Poet, Stephan G. Stephansson:
Pacifist, Humanitarian and Environmentalist. Visiting
Icelandic Scholar Vidar Hreinsson will be speaking
about Alberta poet Stephan G. Stephansson, who is
known in Iceland as Klettafjallaskaldid, or the Poet of
the Rocky Mountains. The lecture runs from 5:00 p.m.
to 6:00 p.m. Authentic Icelandic food and drink will be
served following the presentation. Location: TELUS
Centre for Professional Development.

FEMLAB-Multiphysics Modelling in MAT-LAB Speaker: Dr. Phillip Byrne. This seminar will give attendees a chance to learn about a new software tool for modeling various engineering and science applications. The seminar will present the main features in the FEMLAB modeling environment to demonstrate how FEMLAB can be used to model physical phenomena and give participants an opportunity to ask questions. From 2:00 to 4:00 p.m. Location: ETLC 2-002. Web site: http://www.comsol.com/seminars/canada.php

Health Promotion & WorkLife Services
Changing Habits in the Workplace. This lunch & learn presentation will discuss techniques that support people in developing new habits. Each participant will look at habits they would like to give up and then do exercises that will identify payoffs that motivate you beyond the usual "I want to be fitter, I should lose weight." This presentation will also look at structures that support you in what you take on, e.g. visual displays, buddies. Presenter: Nancy Selwood, Glen Sather

Clinic. Time: 12:00 p.m. - 1:00 p.m. To register phone 492-0659 or email: sarah.gaudon@hrs.ualberta.ca Location: Heritage Lounge, Athabasca Hall. Web site: http://www.hrs.ualberta.ca/HealthPromotion

University Teaching Services

Graduate Student-Supervisor Relationships. The stu-

dent-supervisor relationship can make or break a

graduate student's career. What can graduate students do to improve their relationships with their supervisors? Videotaped vignettes will be used to stimulate discussion on the expectations, roles and responsibilities, student rights, conflict resolution, and University policies related to the student-supervisor relationship. Presenter: Lara Apps, Graduate Student Ombudsperson. Time: 1:00 to 3:00 p.m. Location: CAB 281. Web site: www.ualberta.ca/~uts

APR 30 - MAY 02 2003

Distinguished Scholar Lecture Series The Department of Psychology presents the Distinguished Scholar Lecture Series. Dr Michael Tomasello, Co-director, Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology, will present the 28th Annual Distinguished Scholar Lecture Series, a series of three lectures on Primate Cognition, The Ontogeny of Human Social Cognition, and Language Acquisition. All lectures take place at 4 p.m. Location: CW410 Biological Sciences Building.

MAY 01 2003

Department of Medicine's 2003 Research Day and E Garner King Lecture The Department of Medicine will hold the 2003 Research Day (Residents, Graduate Students and Post Doctoral Fellows) in Classroom D (2F1.04WMC). Special guest adjudicator will be Dr. Jeffrey Drazen, professor at Harvard Medical School and Editor-in-Chief at the New England Journal of Medicine. Dr. Drazen will also present the Tenth Annual E. Garner King Memorial Lecture at 5:00 p.m. in Classroom D followed by a reception in the Lower level Foyer of Bernard Snell Hall where Research Day Prizes will be awarded. Dr Drazen is sponsored as an AHFMR Visiting Professor. Research Day oral presentations will take place from 8:00 - 4:00. Posters will be on display in the Lower Level Foyer of Bernard Snell Hall with adjudication taking place from 11:00 - 1:00 p.m. Lunch will be available and all are welcome to attend. For further information please call 407-3131.

University Teaching Services Using Humour in the Classroom. Perhaps the thing to be most serious about in a classroom is not to be too serious or at least not so serious that students will think that they are at a funeral and the corpse is giving a lecture. Some useful hints on how to enhance learning, and perhaps life, with humour will be shared. Presenter: David Wangler, Educational Policy Studies. Time: 10:00 a.m. to noon. Location: CAB 243. Web site: www.ualberta.ca/~uts

MAY 02 2003

Department of Physiology Jason Beyea, PhD Student, Department of Physiology, U of A, will present "The embryonic lung is a site of growth hormone production." Time: 3:00 p.m. Location: 207 HMRC.

University Teaching Services Writing for Publication: An Alberta ACADRE Network Workshop. Drawing upon the insights and experiences of a researcher, an editor, and a librarian, this workshop focuses on the art and science of writing for publication. In addition to practical writing tips, library searching ideas, and submission strategies, the issues concerning multiple authors, knowledge translation, multiple submissions, and multiple publishing are explored. Presenters: Laura Botsford, Alberta ACADRE Network; Jeanette Buckingham, Libraries; Nancy Gibson, Human Ecology. Time: 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. Location: CAB 243. Web site: www.ualberta.ca/~uts

MAY 06 2003

Visiting Lecturer Juliet M. Daniel, PhD,
Assistant Professor, Department of Biology, McMaster
University, will present: "Roles of the catenin p120ctn
and its binding partner Kaiso in Signaling and Cell
Adhesion." From 9:30 - 10:30 a.m. Seminar Room 5-10
Medical Sciences Building. Web site:
www.ualberta.ca/cellbiology

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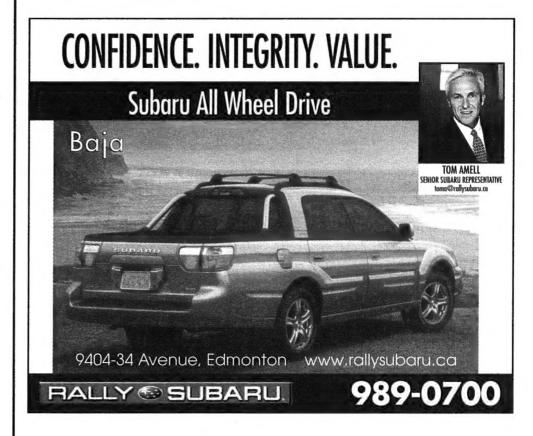
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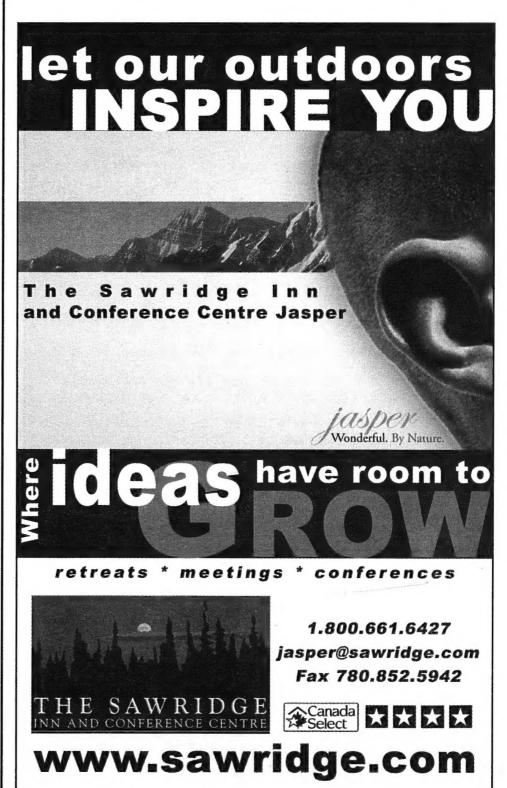


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PUBLIC INFORMATION MEETING

Re: Long Range Development Plan – Sector Planning

Monday, April 28, 2003 7 to 9 p.m.

Room 1-003 Engineering Teaching & Learning Complex (ETLC)

ETLC is attached to ECERF - 116 St. and 92 Ave; use east (back) door

- Free parking in Windsor Car Park 116 Street near 92 Avenue -

Please join us to learn about University of Alberta sector planning as the first stage of implementation of the Long Range Development Plan, and to share your ideas.

Sector planning deals with the principles of development. It does not deal with specific buildings, but sets general development guidelines such as generic types of building use, setbacks, building heights, green space requirements, and routes of walks & roadways.

University of Alberta lands are divided into 19 sectors, each having unique characteristics. In 2003, sector planning is proceeding for seven sectors. At this time, the University has draft plans prepared for Sectors 3, 4, 7 and 8 (north main campus).

Sector 3 - Engineering

Sector 4 – Sciences

Sector 7 – Academic centre east of HUB

Sector 8 – NE campus housing (Saskatchewan Drive to 87 Avenue, 110th to 111th Street)

Your questions and ideas will be welcome at the meeting following a presentation outlining the initial planning proposals for these sectors.

More information: www.ualberta.ca/publicaffairs and follow the 'Community Consultation' link, or contact Judy Goldsand, 492-0443; e-mail: judy.goldsand@ualberta.ca

positions

The records arising from this competition will be managed in accordance with provisions of the Alberta Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act (FOIPP). The University of Alberta hires on the basis of merit. We are committed to the principle of equity of employment. We welcome diversity and encourage applications from all qualified women and men, including persons with disabilities, members of visible minorities, and Aboriginal persons. With regard to teaching positions: All qualified candidates are encouraged to apply; however, Canadians and permanent residents will be given priority. For complete U of A job listings visit www.hrs.ualberta.ca

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR CIHR INSTITUTE OF GENDER AND HEALTH

The CIHR Institute of Gender and Health, created in January 2001, has launched numerous strategic research initiatives, funded many projects, programs and people, and developed long-term strategic plans.

Reporting to the Scientific Director of the CIHR - IGH, the assistant director will work collaboratively as a key member of the institute team, and will liaise with the CIHR secretariat located in Ottawa. The assistant director will provide administrative leadership and assist the scientific director and the Institute Advisory Board to develop and carry out a strategic program of research, communication, and evaluation. She/he will help develop and implement strategies and reports for the Institute in accordance with its mandate. The assistant director will be an employee of the University of Alberta and will have responsibility for management of the local CIHR-IGH office facilities and the staff at the University of Alberta.

The assistant director will have a doctoral degree in a relevant field. He/she will also have related research experience including project management within health-related research networks, or funded research programs, involving complex relationships with diverse stakeholders. She/he must possess superlative written and oral communication skills, including experience in preparation of health-related reports and publications. Fluency in both official languages is strongly preferred. Excellent interpersonal, organizational, presentation, synthesis, and research skills are essential.

The salary range is \$45,036 - \$74,226 per annum. Options for an administrative secondment from an existing academic position may be considered. This is a term position with possibility of renewal. We invite you to forward your CV by May 30, 2003. We would like to thank all those who apply. Only those selected for an interview will be contacted.

CIHR Institute of Gender and Health #700 University Extension Centre, 8303-112 Street Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2T4

FINANCIAL ACCOUNTANT, RESEARCH AND TRUST ACCOUNTING FINANCIAL SERVICES

Financial Services has an opening for a financial accountant to assume responsibilities for the restricted endowment and investment accounting activities handled by the unit. Primary duties includes providing financial advice and services on endowments to various clients both internal and external to the university, booking and analyzing all investment accounting transactions, financial reporting on both investments and endowments, reviewing bank reconciliation preparation, and budgeting and forecasting for investment and endowment activities. The financial accountant will also recommend areas for process improvement in the areas of investment accounting and endowments and assist in developing and implementing new policies and procedures as required. The position will also take on some project work as

Qualified applicants will possess a university business degree and possess a recognized professional accounting designation in addition to at least three years of related experience in a large corporate environment.

Necessary skills will include strong personal computer applications skills in Microsoft Office Suite. A working knowledge of the PeopleSoft Financials will be an asset. Candidates will require demonstrated supervisory skills, strong organizational skills, excellent communication skills (written and oral) and strong business process analytical skills. The successful candidate will be required to interact with staff members at all levels of the organization and exercise sound judgment and tact when providing service to a wide variety of clients.

This competition is open only to current employees of the University of Alberta. Applications should be forwarded to: Anthony Mitchell, Office and HR Administrator, Financial Services, 300 Administration Building, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2M7. Deadline for receipt of applications is Friday April 25, 2003. Acknowledgement of receipt of applications will be provided only to those candidates selected for interview.

Rank and Salary: The financial accountant reports to the manager, research and trust accounting. The current salary range is \$41,864 to \$66,280.

DIRECTORENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

The University of Alberta in Edmonton is one of Canada's premier research universities. In a strongly collaborative interdisciplinary environment, more than 8,000 staff and 32,000 students contribute to richly varied programs with teaching and research at its core.

The Office of the Vice-President (Finance & Administration) is seeking to fill the position of director – environmental health and safety. The position will report directly to the Associate Vice-President (Human Resources) and will lead the organization beyond compliance to program excellence ensuring the university is effectively utilizing its resources and is managing its environmental health and safety programs. This will be achieved through partnerships and interaction with the various constituents within the university.

The position is accountable for leading the Environmental Health and Safety Department to ensure effective programs and services are aligned to support academic excellence in teaching, learning, research and administration. This position is responsible to meet a vast array of legal and regulatory requirements throughout the University of Alberta to ensure a healthy and safe student and work environment

The director of environmental health and safety will have a clear vision, with proven leadership experience and knowledge of managing effective environmental health and safety management systems.

The successful candidate will:

Possess extensive leadership experience related to health, safety and environment services within a university setting or similar venue.

Build upon his/her professional experience and record of personal achievement to champion innovative strategies and vision for environmental health and safety emerging issues.

Hold related post-secondary and/or post-graduate degrees.

This is a full-time continuing Administrative/Professional Officer position with a salary range of \$57,532 to \$91,090. The university offers a generous benefits package to its continuing employees

Applications including a résumé and the names of three references should be sent in confidence to:

David McKillop
Associate Vice President (Human Resources)

3-14 University Hall

University of Alberta Edmonton, AB T6G 2J9

E-Mail: EHS@mail.ido.ualberta.ca

The deadline for applications is April 25, 2003. Further information on Environment Health and Safety is available at http://www.ehs.ualberta.ca/.



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ACCOMMODATIONS FOR RENT

REAL ESTATE – Buy or Sell, Leases (Furnished/unfurnished). Janet Fraser or Gordon W.R. King. Telephone: (780) 441-6441, www.gordonwrkingassoc.com Gordon W.R. King and Associates Real Estate Corp.

PRESTIGIOUS PARKVIEW, two high style executive offices on the ravine. Designer kitchen, master bedroom, five minutes to downtown, fully furnished. For details, call Janet Fraser, Gordon W.R. King and Associates Real Estate, 441-6441 or 951-0672.

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WINDSOR PARK, near U of A, spacious three bedroom bungalow with studio. \$1,500/month. Immediate. Call Janet Fraser, Gordon W.R. King and Associates Real Estate, 441-6441, 951-0672.

CALL NOW! To buy, sell, lease a condominium. \$49,000 to \$450,000. Please ask for Connie Kennedy, condo specialist/consultant, since 1968. RE/MAX Real Estate Central, 482-6766, 488-4000.

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HOLIDAY HOME, QUADRA ISLAND, B.C. ocean front, comfortable fully equipped, three bedrooms, on 20 acres, great view, kayaking, fishing, diving, hiking, \$1,500/week, samwood@island.net

EXECUTIVE HOUSE FOR RENT, west end, fully furnished four bedroom executive house to rent for one year starting July 1. \$1,200.00 plus all utilities. Ten minutes to university. Call 481-4429.

HOUSE FOR RENT, 11015 University Avenue, two bedroom, \$960/month. Phone 886-6005.

ASPEN GARDENS. Spacious bright, ravine view, fully furnished two bedroom condo. Fitness centre/pool, two parking stalls, 6/12 months lease available June 1, 2003. \$1,350/month including utilities. Phone 437-1270.

BELGRAVIA FAMILY HOME available June 1. Close to U of A, bus routes. Four appliances, three bedrooms, hardwood, finished basement. \$1,200/month plus utilities. Some conditions apply. Call 438-1515.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR SALE

VICTORIA PROPERTIES – knowledgeable, trustworthy, realtor with Edmonton references. Will answer all queries, send information, no cost/obligation. "Hassle-free" property management provided. (250) 383-7100, Lois Dutton, Duttons & Co. Ltd. #101 – 364 Moss Street, Victoria, B.C. V8V 4N1

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GARNEAU, 10902 – 79 Avenue. Magic location, walk to U of A. Open to offers. 2+2 bedroom bungalow. Call Mike Jenner, Gordon W.R. King and Associates Real Estate, 441-6441, mtjenner@canada.com

SELLING? CALL A PROFESSIONAL, highly experienced area specialist today for a free market update or marketing plan to help achieve your real estate goals. Ed Lastiwka, Royal LePage Noralta, 431-5607, email: ed@royallepage.ca

WINDSOR PARK bungalow in excellent condition; prime location; one block from campus. Quiet, spacious and bright; double garage. Call 433-1538.

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U OF A CLASSIC. Built 1998. Four bedroom, 3.5 baths. Double attached garage, fenced yard, hardwood, maple cabinets – must see! Great location. 8604 – 108A Street. \$329,000. 903-9320.

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notices

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SENATE COMMUNITY SERVICE RECOGNITION PROGRAM

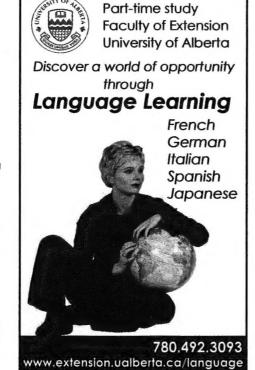
The Community Service Recognition Program was established by the Senate Internal Affairs Committee three years ago. While the University of Alberta is indisputably recognized in teaching and research, the committee felt that the many ways the university contributes to community service did not receive the same emphasis. As the role of the Senate is to act as a bridge between the university and the community, we feel that the Community Service Recognition Program is a great way in which to celebrate and strengthen our links to the community.

More than ever, we believe it is important to give thanks and celebration for the efforts and achievements of the university community. For this reason, the Senate is proud to once again acknowledge the impressive volunteer commitments of so many individuals who have given back to their communities locally, nationally and internationally during the year 2002.

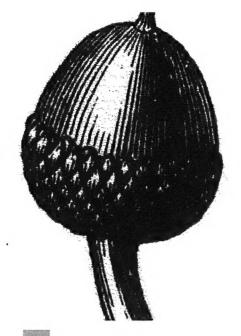
In return for their contributions, participants in the Community Service Recognition Program will receive a recognition booklet, which provides statistics and information highlighting the unique involvement of the University family. Each applicant will also be invited to a reception on September 16, 2003 at the Timms Centre for the Arts to recognize the University's service to the community.

There is still time for you to send your application if you have not done so already. The deadline for submitting is June 15th. It's easy! All you have to do is visit the Senate's web site at: www.ualberta.ca/senate and follow the link on the right-hand side to go to the program summary and submission form.

For further information, or to obtain a copy of the application form, please contact Marie-Claude Levert at 492-1357 or levert@ualberta.ca or visit us at 1-50 Assiniboia Hall.



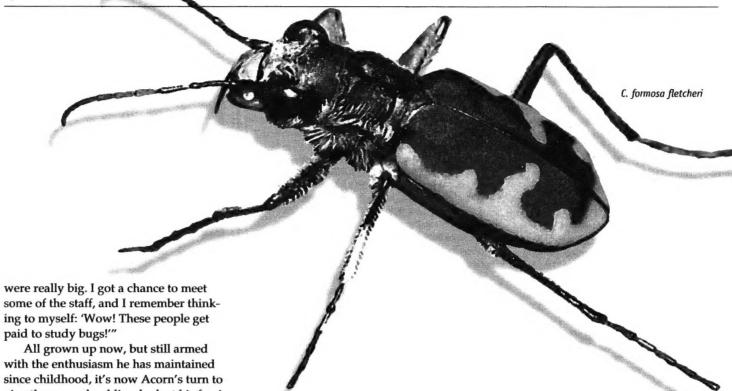




Insect hunter grows

The Nature Nut returns to his roots

By Quinn A.C. Nicholson



ohn Acorn, also known as The Nature Nut due to his popular television series, remembers his firsttrip to the E.H. Strickland Entomology Museum at the University of Alberta.

"My first trip was when I was five," said Acorn. "I was already one of those junior bug-hunting guys - you know the type. I competed yearly in the Alberta Entomological Society's bug collection contest, so most of my spare time was spent crawling around outside looking for cool bugs. My parents thought they should do something to encourage the interest."

They did.

"My dad took me on my first trip to the U of A to visit the Strickland collection. I remember being in a room with all sorts of bugs, bugs that were all sorts of colours. I saw a box of tropical beetles and was instantly amazed. Those beetles

give the general public a look at his fascinating research on the museum's entomological collections. He did so in a talk called: Backroom Bughunting at the Strickland Museum, April 16. Acorn discussed a mixture of museum history, tracing the museum's origins as the heart

of the Entomology Department to its present-day status as part of Biological Sciences, as well as some personal anecdotes, both of himself and fellow Strickland staff members.

"I remember my first time meeting the museum curator, Felix Sperling, who is now a biology professor here at the U of A," said Acorn. "We were in our early teens, and some friends had just gotten their driver's licenses. We went to the Rocky Mountains for a trip to meet other nature enthusiasts, and Felix was so excited that he forgot his butterfly net back at home.

"The Strickland Museum has been a big part of my own development as an entomologist. I met George Ball, who was the head of entomology back then and a professor emeritus now, when I was 13. I had found a rare beetle at the time, my first one, and George was as excited as I was. He really wanted to know where I had found it."

The modern-day Strickland Museum has also been a virtual museum on the World Wide Web since late 1991. The online museum allows for intercommunication between bug researchers, collectors, and enthusiasts on a global scale.

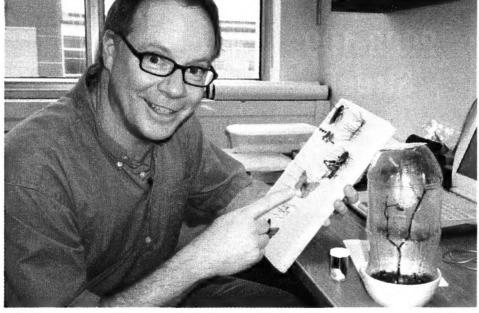
Acorn is a frequent guest lecturer and occasional teacher in biological sciences classes at the U of A. His Nature Nut television show ran for five years and 91 episodes, and he was also the host of another, lesser-known birdwatching show called Twits and Pishers. He has also published a number of wonderfully witty bug-hunting books. The following is a short excerpt from Bugs of Northern California published by Lone Pine Press:

"The Mayfly Larvae: Some kinds of bugs seem to exist only for the sake of getting eaten by creatures, which, of course, isn't true, although it sure seems

Acorn holds up a photo from one of his books: "Every book I make sure to make a nod to Danny Shpeley, the collections manager of the museum. I think he's the perfect specimen of the museum entomologist."

After years in the field, Acorn has some advice for aspiring insect enthusiasts.

"Don't worry about there not being many jobs in this field. There aren't too many other people like us, either."



John Acom



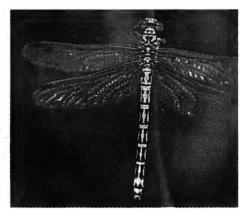






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